to hear political speeches, however good they might be, and judging from the crowd that assembled in Cooper Union to listen to Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and the Hon, Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts enthusiasm is far from lacking in this city. The big cellar-like was called to order, and the speaking had not gone very far before it was evident that the men that braved the rain were provided with groug lungs and had brought their enthusiasm

The meeting was called by the Republican Club of this city, and was designed to be a sort of a consolation for those unfortunates who had been unable to get into Carnegie Hall when Gen. Harrison was here. But two speakers were announced, Senator Thurston and Mr.

Although the meeting had been intended primarily for Republicans, there were many Democrats present, and they made their presence many occasions. There were also a few Popecrats there who wanted to ask questions and cheer the names of Altgeld, Tillman, and others of that ilk, but they

geld. Tillman, and others of that lik, but they got little mercy from the rest of the crowd, and their feebie cheers were drowned in the storm of hisses that greeted the same names.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock in the absence of Cornelius N. Bliss. President of the Republican Club. Adelbert H. Steele, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, opened the meeting. At that time there were sitting on the platform among many others Edward lauterbach, whose arrival was greeted with uproarious cheering; Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, N. D. Scott, member of the National Executive Committee from West Virginia; John Sabline Smith, Gen. Horace Porter, and John Subline Smith, Gen. Horace Porter, and

of the evening the audience rose en masse and cherrel for a couple of minutes.

Tonly want to remind you that on last Tuesday night a rumor came to us that something and hoppened in Vermont. We found out Wednesday what it was. Vermont's Republicans had outnumbered the Democrate by 40,000. I therefore take pleasure in introducing the Honturis (fully of Massachusetts, who did you man's work in that campaign."

en Mr. Steele appeared with the speaker

At the mention of Vermont the audience went wind again. The greater part of Mr. Guild's epech was devoted to the money question. He set forth the problems and results involved in the free coinage of silver in a simple and effective manner. Later he said:

"Free trade is trivial. Free silver is really of slight moment compared with those other declarations of the Chicago platform, a platform framed in wild disregard of the commonest theory of government. China has free silver, but she at least admits merit to office. Paraguay has repudiated her debt, but she does her best to maintain courts of justice. Persia is a hotbed of the grossest corruption, but she has not abandoned the possibility of maintaining an army. Russia as the last stronghold of absolutism, but she does maintain law and order. The wild ideal marked out for us by specific declarations is a country open to the free competition of the labor of all the world, with the lowest metal money standard in use, even among savage nations, with no fixed tenure in the public service, with courts devoid of authority and subject not to law and precedent, but to every passing whim of popular opinion, without the subject not to law and precedent, out to every passing whim of popular opinion, without the legal weapon of injunction by which to-day the simple citizen may in the last resort call upon the United States army to defend him against the aggression of a powerful corporation, with a Government powerless in a time of sudden leffect to raise the means to maintain army. deficit to raise the means to maintain army, any, Post Office, courts, or even itself till legislation can remedy what legislation has caused. What would such a tovernment ber A. Government thus stripped of every function, even of the function of protecting its citizens from rolence, becomes no government at all, which is but the plain English for the Greek word anarchy. This programme we are asked to adopt because the men who advocate it are men who beast themselves sincers. Incorruntible

and the friends of the people."

Senator Thurston was greeted with rounds of theirs. He was very hoarse, his voice, he said, having become in the hills of Vermont as rough and ranged as the Chicaso platform. He kept the andience cheering all the time. When he predicted a 250,000 majority for McKinley in this State they cheered.

When he said that the American people would not consent to the Mexicanizing of American

SENATOR THURSTON'S SPEECH.

"I am from the West, but I have neither left an enemy's country nor found an enemy's country in New York. No man who stands for American progress, prosperity, and prestige will find an enemy's country in the great Empire State. None but they who seek to teardown and destroy, none but they who incite to prejudice and passion, none but they who lead a campaign awainst the credit of the country, will find in New York an enemy's country; but those who do will find an enemy's country and will be who do will find an enemy's country and will be overwhelmed by the votes of her freemen to the extent of a quarter of a million majority.

"I can take the dollars of my country, gold or silver or passer, and go into the four corners of the habitable globe. I can transact business with all teoples, civilized, semi-civilized, and barbarie, without fear of discount devreciation, or discredit. I want the dollars of the United States to go around the world as the flag goe; bouored and respected by all mankind, I can take the dollars of my country into every gold-standard nation of the earth, and I can buy as much in any home store of those constries as the most privileged citizen of the community can buy with the dollar his flowernment gives him for use. I can take the dollars of my country into every free-silver coinage nation of the world. Mexico, China, Janan, South America, wherever you please, and I can buy wite as much at the home store as the most pivileged citizen of the locality can buy with the best dollar his Government gives him for use. I do not care to exchange my privilege with any man who is ready to give me two of his dollars for one of mine. I do not care to go across the line into the United States with an applogy for his fifty-cent dollar. I do not wish to see the Goddess of Liberty placed upon the depreciated coin. When we put the American eagle on a piece of metal we ought to put him there with every tail feather spread, rampant for the glory of his focuntry. We cannot afford to Mexicanize American manahood, American muscle, or American manahood.

CHEAP DOLLARS GO WITH POOR PEOPLES.
"It is contended by the advocates of free silver that this is an issue between the gold."

CHEAF DOLLARS GO WITH POOR PEOPLES.

"It is contended by the advocates of free silver that this is an issue between the gold __indard and bimetallism, Nothing could be turner from the truth. It is an issue between a monetary system which will give us silver alone and the existing monetary system, which sives us a practical bimetallism. Every gold-sizes us a practical bimetallism. Every gold-sizes us a practical bimetallism. Every gold-sizes us a practical bimetallism. Germany, France, and all of the great commercial, industrial, and progressive nations make gold he standard, and under it give to their people for daily use gold and silver and paper, all equal in ourchards. ally use gold and silver and paper, all in purchasing and debt-paying power, every dollar interchangeable with every

ther do lar, "In every free-silver-coinage country gold has "In every free-silver-coinage country and has money, and In every free-silver-coinage country gold has been driven out. It is not in use as moner, and the only money in use in those countries is silver mone, at its builton value and paper redeems abe in silver. The poorest dollar of any gold-slandard country can be exchanged for two of the lest dollars of any free-silver country. I prefer to live in a country which can do business on equal terms with the great nations of the world, rather than to live in a country whose standard of money has already gone down to the half-way point, with the prospect of still further depreciation.

In the gold-standard countries of the world, with their joint use of gold and silver, there is more than itse times as much money in circula-

their joint use of gold and sliver, there is than five times as much money in circular per capita as there is in the free-sliver tries of the world. The United States, at the existing standard, has in circulation more than \$22 per capita, as Mexico, the most advanced free-silmation, has in circulation but \$4.50 and a, all in sliver worth at the present about fifty-three cents, for its value has fallen cents since the Chicago Convention was and the people of Mexico are preparing for its rither fall in the value after our Novembertion.

they tell us that our Congress twenty-cars ago committed a great crime. They the crime of 1873—a so-called crime, was not discovered, the effects of which

were not feit or known until more than nineten years after its commission. What was the
term of 1873? It is alleged that silver was
then demonstized. I ask every man in this
audience when he goes to his home to
stamme all the silver dollars in his
possession, and unless he exulores the
lading place of family keepsakes, unless
be indes the dollar which grandma laid away
after the first baby had used it for teeth-cutting
purposes, he will not find one single dollar
which hears a date prior to 1873. There is not
to-day one silver dollar in actual circulation in
the louted States which bears date nrior to
1871. The older man in this audience
will attest to the fact that there was
so in circulation from 1861 to 1873, or,
for that matter, until 1878, an American
silver dollar. Every one of the 430,000,000
which have been given to the people for their
use hat so been given to the people for their
use hat so been given them since the so-called
terms of 1873, and under legislation which
laddes the faith of the Government to mainlads their integrity, and which guarantees that

the silver dollar, or the silver certificate which comes into the hand of labor, shall be as good, shall buy as much as the gold dollar laid away in the vault of the capitalist. All this talk about gold being the rich man's money and silver the poor man's money, does not and cannot apply in this country, but it does apply and will apply in every free-coinage country in the world."

world."

"FREE SILVER" DOESN'T MEAN PHEE DOLLARS.

"What is the free coinage of silver? There are many people in this country who actually believe that under free coinage our mint will be a sort of Government threathing machine; that the mine owners will feed their buillon into the front end, while the people stand around the other end of the machine and the dollars run out into their pockets. Such is not the case. Of all the buillon that will be brought to our mints not one dollar will go into the Treasury of the United States. We, the people, will pay all the expense of running the machine, and the same men who feed the buillon into one end will hold the bag into which the dollars full at the other. You may open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until the mine owners of the world with the dollars we coin can build a pyramid whose apex reaches to the eternal stars, and when it is builded and completed there is not one man in the United States who can take just one dollar from that pile unless he has 100 cents worth of labor, or the product of labor, to give in exchange, and whenever a man in this free country has an opportunity to exchange his labor or his products for money, he ought to insist upon receiving in payment the best dollar that the civilized world affords.

"If there is a benefit in free coinage who will receive it? Is there a man in the State of New York who has a piece of silver buillion as large as my fist to present at our mint to have coined at twice its real value? Not aman. Who are the men to benefit by free coinage? First, the silver mine owners of the United States. The silver mines of the United States. The silver mines of the United States are all, or nearly all, represented by mining stocks, a great proportion of which have been soid abroad. The silver mines of the United States are all, or nearly all, represented by mining stocks, a great proportion of which have been soid abroad. The silver mines of the United States are all, or nearly all, represented by mining s FREE SILVER" DOESN'T MEAN FREE DOLLARS.

LET EVERY EGG BE TWO EGGS.

chances?

"If we are to double the value of products by law, if that can be done, if the flat of Congress can make a thing sell for twice its present price, then let us exercise this hitherto unknown power in favor of those products in which more of the people of our country are directly interested. If we can double the price of things by law, then let us supply this power to the egg crop of the United States. The value of our egg crop of the United States. The value of our egg crop of the United States. The value of our egg couput is greater than that of the American silver output. Why not pass a law to put the etamp of Government on every egg in the country certifying 'this is two eggs,' and thereby double the income of every hen raiser? If we can double the value of things by law, then let us declare by law that a peck is a bushel, and we multiply the entire grain product of the country by four. But it can be stored in the same hins and elevators. Let us declare by law that eight feet and a quarter are a red and double the size of every American farm; yea, in this time of rumors of war and threatened foreign complications, why not declare by law that six inches are a foot and make every man in the United States twelve feet tail. Would that give us an army of giants?

States twelve feet tail. Would that give us an army of giants?

WHO WILL GIVE BONDS THAT BRYAN KNOWS IT ALL?

"In time of cheap money labor is the last thing torise. How will the free coinage of silver by the mints of the United States bring prosperity to American labor? Will it open one door which is now shot against the employment of men? Will it relight the flame on any American forget or set to singing again the merry music of the spindle? Tell me how? The people of this country have the right to demand and to know before they resort to experiment. Tell me how, you who pass as the champions of labor? The demand for labor comes in times of great business activity. Business activity never exists and never can exist so long as there is any question or uncertainty or unstability in the monetary standard. The sliver activation has done more to withdraw capital, to dwarf investments, to step manufacturing, to paralyze business, to destroy the price of labor, to increase the interestrate of the country than can be atoned for by a decade of restored prosperity, and yet the men who have brought about these disasters still pose as champions of the people, still insist that the judgment of the business men of the country is to be set aside in favor of the greater intelligence of the entire political crop failure of the United States.

Mc Once Eryan said give us free trade and there

many of the disastrons and give us free trade and there will be no more seventy-cent wheat in Nebraska, He said the prosperity of labor depends upon its opportunity to buy things cheaply. He now says the prosperity of labor depends upon doubling the price of everything that labor buys. To-day he stands before the American propie with the same old political prospectus. Every promise renewed, not a line of it changed, except that he has struck out after the word 'free' the word 'trade' and inserted in its stead the word 'nilver. My countrymen, just as a business proposition, just as a matter of American horse sense, in view of the utter and disastrons failure of the old promises, don't you think that you

PROTECTION. "And to-day the same man who insisted that free trade was the only thing essential to the improvement of the laboring man's condition now says that the tariff is not an issue. I know there are many good, patriotic Democrats in the State of New York who insist that the Republican free trade was the only thing essential to the improvement of the laboring man's condition now says that the tariff is not an issue. I know there are many good, patriotic Democrater in the State of New York who insist that the Republican party must remain sient in this campaign upon the ouestion of protection; but, my good Democratic friends, the Republican porty cannot attitify its history or repudiate its platform. Under its protective policy this country came to its greatest measure of prosperity, and to new protective leavisation this country looks for its return to prosperity. We desire the cooperation and support of every sound-more Democration and support of every sound-more of the country, but if you are so wedded to your free-trade theories that you prefer to vote for Bryan, free trade, free silver, panic, lawies-ness, and anarchy, instead of assisting the Republicans to save the country, much as we regret it. We minst leave you to your choice. The Republican porty must insist, and does looked the fact of revenue shall be sufficiently to be sufficiently and the substitute of the Country of the substitute of the country of the substitute of the country of the country

I will or I won't:
I can or I can't.
I'd be damned if I do.
And be damned if I don't."

Buckner Welcomed Home.

MUMFORDVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5 .- A great crowd of the citizens of the town and county met Gen. Buckner upon his arrival home this morning, all eager to grasp his hand and offer him congratulations. He shook hands with each one and said that he appreciated the demonstration more than any he had received since he left home.

Indianapolis Delegates Received in Old Panenit Hail.

gates to the Indianapolis Convention arrived here this morning. The Massachusetts dele-gates were received by a committee from the Young Men's Democratic Club with a brass band. Later they had a reception in Faneull Hall. BOSTON, Sept. 5 .- Many of the Eastern dele-

TWO TALKS BY M'KINLEY.

HESPEARS TO DELEGATIONS FROM PITTSBURGH AND BEAVER, PA.

n Grent Man and Refers to Quay's Well-known Tariff Speech as Yet Unflatshed-

they have ever been before. [Cries of "That's right."]

"The people of the country are only waiting for an opportunity to embedy those great principles in public law and public administration. [Applause.] I have great affection for your old country and your great commonwealth. [Cries of "Hurrah for McKinley and Beaver county."]

Both have stood for the nation and its honor in every crisis of our history. No State in the Union has been more closely weided to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the State of Pennsylvania. [Cries of "Hurrah for Pennsylvania."] No State has achieved higher rank in manufacturing and mining than yours, and no State has been more devoted to the great doctrine of a protective tariff tilfin the State from whence you come. [Tremendous cheering.]

State from whence you come. [Tremendous cheering.]

"And, my fellow citizens, no State egemplifies the splendid advantages of that great system more than yours. I do not imagine that you are ready to give it up [applause and cries of "No, never"], but that you will still eling to it as the great American patriotic policy, the best for our advancement and prosperity. [Cheers and cries of "We will do that all right."] I do not recall a time in the history of the country when protection was an issue that your State did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. Two years ago you give to your distinguished flovernor. Gen. Hassings [applause], the largest majority ever given by your State and probably the largest popular majority ever given to any plause.]

"My fellow citizens, I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivalled Republican organizer [great cheers and cries of "Quay, Quay"], whose unfaltering devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your State and the nation. [Great applause.]

I remember well that when the Wilson Tariff mouspeech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the republic, and which has not been concluded, [Great laughter and applause.] When he was fighting for the industries of your State on the floor of the Sciants, if he could not seen to the Sciants of he could not seen to the seen to the seen to the seen apparent dimention of his manurerpt, which had before him. (Continued laughter and cries of "hierarch for Quay." I fivish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that in another part of the second of which so many of the people are striving. [Applause.] "It is this year, my countrymen, a great cause for which we contend, commanding the support of every patriot, for it represents the national honor and stants for national prosperity. [Applause, and tries of "That's right."] It involves every cherished interest of the country and emble of the second stants for national prosperity. [Applause, and tries of "That's right."] It involves the labor and wages of the people and the earnings accumulated and to be accumulated, he honor of the country, its financial integrity, its good name—all are at take in this great contest, and every lover of country must be aroused to duty and quickened to responsibility in this crisis. [Applause and cries of "You reed the world. It works the labor and wages of the people and the fracture. The sast is secure and glorious. The present and future are our fields of duty and opnortunity. Those who have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less honest and particity and by the fact of the fraction of "Independent of the free of "Horrorial". When have preceded us have done well their part. Shall we be less honest and protecting the beauty of the fractions, [Applause and cries of "Horrorial" of t

and voices.

The Pittsburgh excursion was arranged by the Lader, and the circumstance of its organization was amounced by Congresaman W. A. Stone of the Aliegheny district, who was in

charge of the party and acted as master of cere-monies. W. H. Carney, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Stee Workers made the address on behalf of the la-WORK FOR M'KINLEY HERE.

Workers made the australia boring men.

He made an earnest talk in support of the protective tariff system, and enlogized for Mekinley as the friend and chambion of the laboring man. He said that the record of the Major in Congress and as Governor of the Siate proved him to be the workingman's friend beyond all doubt.

Tells the Beaveries that Search (Bart In Superies) that the Receive that Search (Bart In Superies) the Beaveries that Search (Bart In Superies) that the Received of the Major (Larry to, 18, 1965). A superies that the Received the Major (McKinley today, and sine non the strees have been filled with marching the Republican currancy system. The delegation to arrive was from Beaver, Pa. It is a superies to Major (McKinley today, and sine long street in the Republican currancy system. The delegation to arrive was from Beaver, Pa. It is completed the Republican currancy system. The delegation to arrive was from Beaver, Pa. It is completed the street of the exciting access of nonination week. The first delegation to arrive was from Beaver, Pa. It is completed the street of the exciting access of nonination week. The first delegation to rarive was from Beaver (Pa. It is completed to the street of the exciting access of nonination week. The first delegation to reverse the state of the street of the exciting access of nonination week. The first delegation to reverse the state of the state o

"There are two thines which deeply and personally interest the workingman. They are work and wages. They want steady work and good wages. They are not satisfied with irregular work at inadequate wages. [Cries of No?] They want the American standard applied to both. They are not satisfied with steady work at poor wages. They want regular employment at remunerative They want regular employment at remunerative wages. With steady work they want to be haid in sound money. (Cries of "Good, good.") "They do not want to lose a v part of their hard earnings through poor dollars appliance, and they do not want to be paid in dollars whose value can only be ascertained by the doily market reports. Great cheering. Whatever work they have is paid in good money, and they are satisfied with the money, but they are not satisfied either with the scant work or the reduced wages. (Criesoft That's right, Major.") They are satisfied with the present dollar bill, but they are not satisfied with the present dollar bill, but they are not satisfied with the present dollar bill. It fremendous cheering and blowing of tin hories.)

horns.]
"We have learned from experience that we cannot increase work at home by giving it to people abrond. [Cries of "That's right!"] And it is poor policy to keen our own men in idleness. "We have learned from experience that we cannot increase work at home by giving it to people abroad. (Cries of "That's right.") And it is poor policy to keen our own men in idleness while we furnish employment to those outside of our own country who owe no alleriance to this Government and who oxknowledge no loyality to that flag (pointing to the American flag). (Great applanes.) Washington said. There is no doubt of the wisdom of the policy of giving protection and encouragement in any proper legislative form to domestic industry."

"There is not a working nan in the United States who has not learned in the past three years the wisdom of Washington's utterance. He appreciates it now more than ever before. Now another experiment is to be tried. (Cries of "We don't want any more experiments.) No, never; I say never. Your spokesman gave the whole philosophy of it, whon he said that no matter how much money was coined you would not rect if iy you did not have work to carn it. Great cheering and cries of "That's right?".

"Some people seem to think that a cheap dollar is the best thing for the workingman. The wage earners are arefultors. Their wages are paid to-day in money whose purchasing power is good for one hundred cents on the doliar anywhere in the world. Their dollars are as good is anybody's dollars and equal to anybody's dollars, just as they should be, JApplause.] Nobody anywhere gets better ones, but you do not have a chance under the present system to set work to earn enough of them. (Cries of "You're right."]

"If a dollar worth less than 100 cents is a legal tender the workingmen will never get any other kind. (Cries of "You're right."]

"If a dollar worth less than 100 cents is a legal tender the workingmen will never get any other kind from the price of wrodues they buy always get the poorest which will pass current, and then when the price of wrodues they buy always get the poorest which will never get any other kind present the cries of "That's right." They will always get the poorest which will

State Committeeman Barnes's Candidate

ALBANY, Sept. 5.—The Republicans of the Fourth district of Albany county nominated Jacob Derrick Leversee of Cohoes for member of Assembly. Leversee was the candidate of Surrogate George Pitts and ex-Assemblyman William B. Leray of Cahoes, whom State Com-mitteeman William Barnes, Jr., turned down at the recent County Convention. They retailsted to-day by burying Mr. Barnes's candidate, schas-tian Pitts of Colonic, out of sight. Leversee re-ceived 31 to Pitts's 15 votes on the first ballot.

BURDENS TO BE TAKEN FROM CHAIRMAN HACKETT'S BACK.

Distribution and Localization of Executive Business - Rearrangement of State Head-quarters - Manhattan Beach to Be the scene of a Rally on Saturday Next.

The Republican State Committee has rearranged its headquarters and will systematize its work thoroughly. To fend off the strikers, the purveyors of campaign badges and ballads, and the men with grievances who used to find ing that of Chairman Hackett in the Fifth Avenue Hotel headquarters has been set apart for an auteroom which is in charge of an alert young man who is fully equipped with information regarding the kind of visitors who should get past him.

Such as seek information regarding speakers and meetings must see Secretary John S. Kenyon in rooms across the hail. Those who are interested in literature and news will be passed by Chairman Hackett to Mr. John C. Reid. Purchases and contracts for material will be Contributors to the campaign fund will be directed to Treasurer McAlpin. The detail of campaign work throughout the State will be the work of Congressman Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is also protected from intrusion by an anteroom guarded by Stephen Smith, a veteran in that sort of service.

The State Committee now has eight rooms on the Twenty-recond street side of the hotel, and to perfect the arrangement referred to found it necessary to oust Chairman Cornelius Van Cott and the County Campaign Committee from their comfortable quarters in Room 12 and send them over to Parlor G, on the Twenty-fourth

street side, where they have two rooms.

Any person whose business has to do with the campaign in this city will be referred to Mr. Van Cott's committee. So it will be with the campaign in other sections of the State. The local committees will be in full control and will be held accountable for their work. This plan

campaign in other sections of the State. The local committees will be in full control and will be held accountable for their work. This plan is calculated to discourage unnecessary visits to the State headquarters and the bothering of the officers of the State Committee.

Only the most intimate friends of Chairman Hackett know how ill he has been as a result of his unremitting political activity since early last winter. As director of the campaign for national delegates for Gov. Morton he worked early and late, and at the same time was conducting a campaign for delegates to the March Convention in this city. At the time that Convention was held he was so ill that his physician forbade his attendance at it, but hedisregarded the orders. He has labored ceaselessly since then, before and at St. Louis, and while he was at it a stiff fight was made in his own Congress district against his return to the State Committee. His illness, from which he is not entirely recovered, and which prevented his attendance at the Saratoga Convention, was akin to hervous prostration. His friends and fellow leaders in the party have determined that he shall not be subjected to a return of his allment, and, for this reason, the plan referred to has been devised.

It is against Chairman Hackett's idea of the fitness of things to be in any way exclusive, and he is always willing to see everybody while he is conducting a campaign, but this year he will be protected from most of the bother of this sort ne has heretofore experienced. But he will be as completely in control as ever.

The State Executive Committee will meet twice a week, or Thesday and Thursday, and President Edward Lauterbach of the County Committee or Chairman Van Cott will be on hand at headquarters every day. Chairman Van Cott said yesterday that the coat-tail campaign in this city will be opened the latter part of this week.

A picturesque feature of the campaign will be a McKinley and Hobart raily at Manhattan of the Republican State headquarters is in charge of the arr

will be kept open for an emergency, and that is the press bureau. A German press bureau will be established on Tuesday, and will be in charge of H. W. Diede-rich, who has come on from Chicago for that purpose. The German work at the New York headquarters in connection with this press bu-reau will be under the advisory direction of a rean win be under the advisory direction of a committee of sound-money Germans, including such men as Gustav H. Schwar, Rabn Trout-man, W. J. Lessauer, Alfred Doige, Carl E. Hauselt, Paul Goepel, Ludwig F. Thoma, Magis-trate Kudlich, Carl Merz, W. H. Klenke, Fred-erick W. Holls, H. W. Chesouny, Charles Gul-den, Louis Schreiber, and Ernst Lemke.

POPOCRATS CLAIM TWO STATES. Bure for Their Ticket.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. - Representative Myer of Louisiana is in the city. day that no one in his State had any doubt. about Louisiana casting her vote for Bryan. Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama had a con sultation with Senator Faulkner to-day on the attuation in his State. "The people of Alabams," said Gen. Wheeler, "are for the coinbams," said tien. Wheeler, "are for the coinage of the gold and silver of the Constitution, and there is ne question that the State will go for the chicago numinees. The clear-cut logisal speeches of Mr. Bryan are read and understood throughout the State, and are having marked effect. The Indianapolis ticket will poil but a few votes in Alahama. As to the Congress districts, there will be a solid Democratic delegation from Alahama."

Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee returned to Washington from Atlanta this morning. The Senator expressed himself as well satisfied with the present political situation, and is entirely confident of Bryan and Watson's election. Mr. Watson will begin his Texas tour in about ten days.

TRUE TO THEIR MONEY VIEWS. Three of Louislana's Democratic Congress

men Refuse to Run Again. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5 .- Messrs. Charles H. Buck, Andrew Price, and Charles J. Boatner sitting Congressmen from the Second, Third, and Fifth districts of the State have all refused to stand for renomination because of the money is stand for renomination because of the money issue, although their renomination was certain if they wished it. They are all sound-money men. Gen. Adolph Meyer of the First district is now the only sound-money Congressman who is a candidate for reflection. At a meeting of the District Committee to-day it was proposed that the Democratic candidate pledge bimself to free sliver, and it now looks as though Gen. Meyer would have to abandon his financial views or be beaten. The Democrats are finding great difficulty in getting good candidates in all three districts.

The Proposed Shepard-Towns Bebate. Edward M. Shepard has sent this reply to the Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club No 1. in Brooklyn in reference to the proposed de-

oate between him and Mirabeau L. Towns, the oate between him and Mirabeau L. Towns, the "Poet lawyer":

I said that if your club desired from me a serious presentation of what to them would be the adverse side of the present political controversy. I should incline to adress them. And that statement I repeat. It would be solely for your club to determine whether, if you so desired, my address should be answered the same evening or at some other time. It is not practicable for me to enter into an arrangement of rules for debate. If your club doesn't be the club of the control of the co

The Republican Campaign Committee in Brooklyn has already started active work, and from new forward will push the fight all along from now forward will push the fight all along the line. To-morrow definite arrangements will be made for the big opening demonstration, which will probably be held in the Clermont Avenue Rink. The managers are confident that Kings county will give McKinley a good ma-jority. The headquarters of the Campaign Com-mittee in the Johnston building have proved too contracted, and new quarters will be secured near the City Hait.

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas

all druggists. 25 cents.

FEW BRYAN CAPS WANIED.

Dealers in Campaign Uniforms Say the Demand South and West Has Pallen Past, That part of the community that predicted from the first that the free silver boom in the West was only a passing show, may contend now that their views have been confirmed in several ways. They have felt that when the masses came to appreciate the gravity of the

question before them, and to consider the dangers that would result if a cheap-money standard and Populism prevailed, they would exert themselves against it. The signs in support of this belief have gathered fast in the last two weeks.

One evidence of the tendency of the political sentiment in all parts of the country is the sale of hats and caps for campaign use. At election time there articles are an important

feature of the trade of hat manufacturers, and the low prices at which they sell make them within the reach of almost everybody. This year one of the most elaborate campaign hats, all bedecked in gold or silver colors, with the candidates' names attached, may be had anywhere for nalf a dollar, and ten or fifteen cents will buy one that is equally significant, but perhaps less durable. The large manufacturing and wholesale commission house of C. H. Tenney & Co., in this city, has been doing a big business in can-

palgn headgear in the last few weeks. Their

this city, has been doing a big business in canpaign headgear in the last few weeks. Their
sales have extended all through the United
States, supplying the wholesale and retail
trade of Chicago and the other large cities of
the West.

"There has been a big demand for campaign
hats this year." said Mr. Tenney yesterday,
"and we have sold an immense quantity of
both the Bryan and McKinley varieties. Up
to within a week or ten days the Bryan hats
were called for by Western bayers in great number, while those with the gold emblom sold
more slowly. Since then the tide has turned,
and the Westerners want a change. The call
for silver hats seems to be about over. This
week there has been constantly on the decrease.
Here's a letter that we received yesterday
from a big wholesale house in Chicago telling us
that Bryan hats are played out, and they want
no more of them. They ask us to send them
only McKinley hats in the future.

"A letter has Just come in from a conspicuous
wholesale concern in Cincinnati giving us a large
order for Republican hats, and stating that
it, day for sliver hats has rone by. Some of
the houses in the West regret that the orders
which they have recently placed for Bryan
hats, which we have already shipped, are so
large, and they would certainly have been curtailed if the present state of things had been
apprehended sooner. If the heat few days
marks as great a falling off in the orders for
sliver hat as has been the case during the past
week, it will not be long before the hat makers
will stop making them."

The price of the hats to which Mr. Tenney referred it less than that of a cheap golf or bleycile cap, and the fact that the saices are falling
off seems to be attributable to no other cause
than that the popularity of Bryanism is besing
ground. That other makers of campaign hate
have had the same experience as Mr. Tonney
may be seen form tals statement made by a

off seems to be attributable to no other cause than that the popularity of Bryanism is lesing ground. That other makers of campaign hate have had the same experience as Mr. Tenney may be seen form this statement made by a hat and cap manufacturer on Wooster street:

"We have just cancelled several orders for Bryan caps. The way that our orders for these silver caps have diminished in the last two weeks is astonishing. Formerly we sold a good many more hats and caps of this variety than of the other, but in the last half of August our shipments of them began to fall off, and those for the Major hats correspondingly increased. In the last two weeks each day's orders for the McKinley hats have been larger than on the day preceding. Our agents say the prespects are that two or three weeks hence there will be a call for ten campaign gold hats to one of silver. At present our books show that of these goods which we have sent out in the last fortnight the proportion of McKinley last to the Bryan has been as three to one.

Most of our campaign hats are sold in the

Most of our campaign hats are sold in the West, b t we also ship a good many to the South. Our Southern buyers apparently have as little use for silver case at present as have the Western people. They are asking for the gold tops every day, with a request that we nurry shipment. Other makers tell very much the same story. At present their selling agents in all parts of the country are sending in orders for three or four times as many McKinley hats as for the free silver style."

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN HERE. Establish Eastern Headquarters.

William D. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 18 expected in this city either to-morrow or next here for his committee and formally open the campaign in behalf of the Democratic nominees, Paimer and Buckner. Chairman Bynum ready to help him in his work, the assistance being given in the first instance because the cause he represents is expected to aid matercause he represents is expected to an materially in the election of McKinley and Hobart. Friends of the cause are already looking for suitable rooms for headquarters. The headquarters of the State organization are to be adjacent to those of the National Committee. The State Committee of the Democratic Party Reform Organization is expected to meet in New York next Thursday to energe its head-Edward M. Shepard and other leaders of the organization know that thousands of the men who joined their movement to secure the nomination of a Democratic Presidential ticket propose to vote directly for Mckinley at the poils, and they are anxious that a sufficient number shall vote for the third ticket electors to give the party standing under the ballot law in the municipal campaign next year. The campaign will be made solely on national issues, unless the Boffalo Convention shall nominate a man for Governor who is willing to stand on the platform of repudiation adopted at Chicago, in which case, Mr. Shepard says, a sound-money Democratic candidate for Governor will be put in the field.

CONTRADICIS MR. FAULKNER.

Chief Arthur of the Engineers Deales That He Has Talked Silver to His Men. CLEVELAND, Sept. 5. Regarding the statement of Senator Faulkner that P. M. Arthur nade appeals to different organizations to solidify the engineers in behalf of silver, Mr. Arthur

says to-day;
"In reply to Senator Faulkner I want to say that whoever made that statement told a wilful, malicious falsehood. I have never appealed to any organization with a view of solidifying the engineers in behalf of silver or any other political issue. This statement of Senator Faulkner I deny and challeners him to produce the proof of my having ever addressed any body of men on that question with that object in view.

"The laws of the Brotherhood are most stringent against discussion of religion or politics in our gatherings as a brotherhood, and I would be false to my self if by intimation even I should introduce either of these subjects. "I made my explanation and did it truthfully. Now my word is questioned by designing politicians and for political purposes. I will simply say I challenge them to the proof. Union meetings of the divisions have been held of late in Elmira. N. Y. Ottawa, Kan. Terre Haute, Ind., and at Indianapolis, at each of which I made addresses, and I defy any man to truthfully say that I made any reference whatever to politics at these nectings.

"I hold that I have a right to counsel with individuals when they as individuals as the policy of the organization which I represent to hold itself aloof from entangling connections with either of the great parties." cal issue. This statement of Senator Faulkner

Bryan and Sewall Endorsed,

MIDDLETOWS, N. Y., Sept. 5. - The Democrats of the Second district of Orange county here tolay elected to the Buffalo Convention ex-Assemblyman John Kinsella of Port Jervis, W. H. Shaw of Walkill, and Frank H. Campbell of Warwick. Ex-Assemblyman Michael N. Kane

Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention here next week. The delegation is headed by Alex. Troup. Resolutions were possed instructing the delegation to vote and work for Bryan and silver. Bridgeport and Meriden also chose silves delegations.

Now, my friend, do not sit and wonder how I can afford to give away this valuable recipe, but write for it to-day. It is free to all, and I want to vote and work for Bryan and silver. Bridgeport and Meriden also chose silves delegations. and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by



FIT, FASHION AND FINISH

are the three attributes of our this season's Covert and fall coats. Two other features that must recommend them are the high character of the cloths from which you may select, and the astonishingly low price

at which you can secure one. Double the price would be none too much for such a coat. Our Fall Suitings are now open for your selection. Be one of the early ones, and get the cream of the importation.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St.

Self-measurements and Samples Seat. 10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.
Sun Bldg., near bridge, (Op.n.evenings)
49 Heaver St., Arende Bldg., 71 B'way,
25 Whitehalt St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor),
Postal Bldg., 253 B'way (6th floor),
679 B'way, bet, Prince and Houston,
1.101 B'way, near 28th, (Upen evenings)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark-Broad St., near Market, Albany 22 Pearl St.

"COL." FIIZGERALD'S VAGARIES.

Career of the Bloomer Restaurant Man Who Wants to Be a Governor,

The despatch printed in THE SUN yesterday telling of the nomination of "Col." Nathan Ward Fitzgerald for Governor by the Populists of West Virginia created genuine surprise among those who knew the "Colonei" while he was living here. Every one who patronized the restaurant which he ran in the Morse Building was on speaking terms with him, and they came in time to call him Colonel because he was a Southerner. He was new in the restaurant business when he started one here, and he ran the place at first under the name of another man. On the back of his bill of fare was a paragraph telling how the "other man" came to be in the business.
As this legend went, the "other man," while working in a Broadway restaurant, had the

As this legend went, the "other man," while working in a Broadway restaurant, had the good fortune one day to serve "Col." Fitsgerald with luncheon. He was so good a waiter that the "Colonel" took a fancy to him and finally set him up in business. The renture prospered, and soon the "other man" mush have been wearing diamonds.

Fitzgerald was always on nand, and when he had gained a sufficient insight into the way a cheap restaurant should be run the "other man" suddenly disappeared. Business was prosperous when the "Colonel" assumed charge. Fitzgerald's waiter girls were all on a friendly footing with the men customers, and the "Colonel" cneouraged them in this; in fact, he led the way himself by becoming friendly with his employees. Several months before he left town the "Colonel" appeared early one morning in Jefferson Market Police Court among a number of men and women who had been arrested the night before in an alleged disorderly hotel. The Mercer street police made the raid and found with Fitzgerald a young woman who was identified in court as one of the employees in his restaurant. He gave a fictitious name. The news of his arrest soon leaked out and husiness began to fail off at the restaurant.

Then the Southerner thought of making his waiter girls wear bloomers, and two of them were induced to lug about "beef and" and "sinkers" in a ridiculous get-up that was a cross between a bicycle costume and a bathing suit. Finally the police stopped the enhibition because of the crowds that used to congregate outside the restaurant windows, but the "Colonel" didn't mind; he had accombished his ourpose—the restaurant susiness was booming again. Finally, when suddenly one day Fitzgerald sold out the place and make anxious inquiries as to his whereabouts. No one knew what had become of him until the announcement of his nomination by the West Virginia Populists was made public. tion by the West Virginia Populists was mad public

JESSE GRANT A POPULIST.

The Son of the General Announces that me Has Joined the People's Party.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 5.- In the Populist Convention yesterday Judge Wade McDonald of this city read a letter from Jesse R. Grant. son of the inte Gen. Grant, esponsing the People's party cause. The letter set the Convention wild with enthusiasm, and the chering lasted several

with enthusiasm, and the chering lasted several minutes. It was as follows:

As Piego, Cal. Sept. I.

My Dean Junge. I have noticed with much interest year withdrawel from the Democrate party and exposes of the People's party. Its action meets my approval, since I have concluded to caroll myself in the same cause. The financial plank in the Republican plaiform must drive from that party any one who believes as I do, and the anarchical plank in the Democrate platform must less to it many persons who believes in the pretection of American citizens as home as well as abroad. The platform of the People's party, on the contrary, has no objectionable principles and offers a positical home any mas can promife enter. Yours truly.

Mr. Grant has been heretofore a Republican, Judge McDonaid is a very recent convert to Populism from the Democratic ranks.

Officeholders and Bryan Contributions. Topeka, Kan., Sept. 5 .- Federal officeholders in Kansas are taking sides with United States District Attorney Perry in refusing to contribute to the Bryan campaign fund, and an effort will be made on the part of President Cleveland's friends to stop further contributions of money to the Byran and Sewall fund by Postmasters and other Federal officeholders. United States Marshall Necly is the only active free-silver man among the Federal officeholders in the State, and influence will be used to compel him to quit.

HE SENDS IT FREE.

Physician's Prescription for Cure of Weak ness in Men.

When a man has suffered for many years with a weakness that blights his life and robs him of all that really makes life worth living; when, after years of doctoring with all sorts of patent medicines and alleged specialists, he discovers a remedy that brings back to him the power and physical energy that seemed to him lost forever, he naturally feels generous. He wants his fellow men to know about it. He feels that his mission on earth is to lift out of bondage the thousands of young and middle-aged mea

Shaw of Walkill, and Frank H. Campbell of Warwick. Ex-Assemblyman Michael N. Kane was Chairman, and he made a speech favoring Bryan's candidacy. The delegates were instructed by the Convention to vote for the endorsement of the Chicago platform and Bryan and Sewall, and to oppose candidates for State offices who are not unreservedly and heartiny in favor of the election of Mr. Bryan, John W. Lyon of Pert Jerris, who was elected nydering gate to the Judicial Convention, is pledged to renominate Judge C. Frank Brown.

Ondershulle, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the First district Democratic Convention, held in the Opera House to day, Sylvester Hartley of time working and Bryan and Sawall, and to the State Convention. The Chicago platform and candidates were endorsed.

MAYVILLE, Sept. 5.—The Democratic County Convention was held here this afternoon and Almon A. Vandusen was renominated for County Judge. Bryan and Sewall were on dorsed and Populist- were named for some of the county offices. The First Assembly District Convention nominated Walter H. Becord for member of Assembly.

Silver Sentiment in Connecticut.

New Haven, Sept. 5.—The Democratic Town Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation to the State Convention last night chose a solid silver delegation is headed by Alex Troup. Reso.